BUNDAY, Per Year. BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Yest ..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York city.

LOCAL News. The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phase and New York Association Pages is at 21 to 20 Ann styeet. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whose country.

### At Atlanta.

It is with pleasure that we give praise to the Atlanta exposition. We are sure, from the many accounts of it which we have read, that it is deserving of admiration. It was more nearly ready for the opening day than any of the other expositions that have been held in the United States since the time of the first one, which was held in this city, in a magnificent "crystal palace," forty-two years ago.

It is under good and competent manage-ment. It is enriched with exhibits of all kinds drawn from many States of the Union, and from many foreign countries. The buildings are tasteful and spacious. In it there is fair play for women, not less than for men, and for the colored people as well as the white.

We are pleased to know that everything has gone well during the first week of the Atlanta exposition, and that multitudes of visitors pass daily through its gates.

We trust that it will be successful to the end, and that it may be the means of advancing the material and moral interests of all who come within its influence.

The new spirit of progress and enterprise which has taken possession of the South is manifesting itself in ways that afford unfeigned gratification to every patriotic American.

#### The Spanish-American Republics and Cuba.

According to telegrams from Buenos Ayres, the sympathies of the Argentines are warmly enlisted in the Cuban struggle for independence, and are likely to cause a speedy recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. That is the least that would be expected by those familiar with the memorable part taken by the Argentines in the liberation of Spain's possessions in South America. Let Buenos Ayres lead the way and like illustrious traditions will impel Venezuela and Colombia to pursue the same sympathetic course. The Cuban insurrectionists, against whom the Spanish Prime Minister has pronounced the savage centence of death or banishment, have been taught by history to hope that the fellow countrymen of BOLIVAR and SUCRE will secure to them at least the rights conferred upon belligerents by the law of nations.

The Spanish-speaking communities on the mainland of South America would ever have achieved their independence had each of them been left, as Cuba has thus far been left, to contend singlehanded against the whole power of Spain. The honorable feature of the South American struggle for liberty, which, from the uprising in Venezuela in 1810 to the battle of Ayacucho in 1824, lasted about twice as long as our own Revolutionary war, was the readiness of the natives of one province to sacrifice their lives and fortunes on behalf of fellow combatants for freedom. Take, for instance, the extraordinary services rendered to their neighbors by the Argentines. In 1814, only a year after the first revolutionary congress assembled at Buenos Ayres, the Argentine forces captured Montevideo and delivered the region now as Uruguay. It was not until 1816 that the whole country of the River Plate was formally declared separated from Spain, yet within a year afterward Gen. SAN MARTIN led an Argentine army across the Andes, and in the battle of Chacabuco defeated the Spaniards, who three years before had suppressed the Chilian revolution. It was the same Gen. SAN MARTIN who at the head of Argentine and Chilian troops made, on July 9, 1821, a triumphal entry into Lima, which had been the greatest stronghold of the Spaniards in South America. These were not the only fraternal achievements of the Argentines, for hardly had they themselves thrown off the Spanish yoke than under Gen. BALCARCE they invaded Bolivia, then known as Upper Peru, twice defeated the Spanish troops, and celebrated the first anniversary of their independence near Lake Piticaca, in May, 1811. It is further to be noted that, whatever could be said of the personal ambitions of other South American patriots, the help given by Argentine commanders to their fellow rebels was almost always disinterested.

Spain made desperate efforts to recover Peru and the mines of Potosi, and, in spite of the work which had been done by the Argentine Generals, SAN MARTIN and BAL-CARCE, she would probably have succeeded had not help reached the Peruvian revolu tionists from another quarter. The liberating rôle sustained in the south by the Argentines was performed in the north by natives of Venezuela and New Granada. Ten years elapsed between the first revolutionary movement at Caracas in 1810 and the final expulsion of the Spaniards from Colombia, as the two provinces just named were called after their union in 1821. It was in the following year that a Colombian army under President BOLIVAR and his colleague, Gen. SUCRE, entered Quito and drove the Spaniards from Ecuador. Thence it proceeded to Peru, where the royalists were again in the ascendant; but it was not until August, 1824, that BOLIVAR defeated the Spanish General Canterac on the plains of Junin. It was to SUCHE that was com mitted the task of again delivering Upper Peru, a task that he completed within less than a year after gaining the decisive battle of Ayacucho. It is well known that the obligation of the natives of Upper Peru to the Colombians is commemorated in the name of their republic, Bolivia, and in that of one of its chief cities, Sucre.

The commonwealth of Mexico, like the Argentine Confederation, may boast that its independence was self-achieved, though long and doubtful was the struggle from the first abortive rising under the priest MIGUEL HI-DALGO to the successful proclamation of independence by ITURBIDE in 1821. But, although for the original attainment of selfgovernment, the Mexicans cannot be said to owe one of those honorable debts which can fords opportunities for the brilliant display only be acquitted by giving like generous aid to others, yet there are reasons why they should regard with peculiar sympathy the effort of the Cubans to follow their example.

Cubn that sent the reenforcements indispensable to the final overthrow of the Aztec empire. To every liberal-minded Mexican t must seem deplorable that Spanish Americans in the Queen of the Antilles should still remain the victims of Spanish despotism three-quarters of a century after the liberation of the mainland of North America. To President DIAZ and his Ministers it is well known what their Cuban kinsmen have to expect at the hands of Spanish courts martial, unless the inhuman programme of the Madrid Government is thwarted by assuring to the revolutionists the protection of the law of nations.

We have said that the Mexicaus owe nothing to any Spanish-American commonwealth for their deliverance from Spanish tyranny. But there came a time when a rench Emperor undertook, and for a time successfully, that enslavement of Mexico which the Spaniard had been unable to accomplish. No one can be more keenly alive than President DIAZ to the fact that the splendid services which he has rendered to his country could never have been performed had not NAPOLEON III. been called upon by Secretary SEWARD to withdraw the French army under BAZAINE. For that great act of friendship the Mexican republic can never repay the United States directly, for no direct compensation would be accepted. But in the eyes of history it can show a noble appreciation of the debt by passing it on to Cuba, which, alone of Spanish-American communities, has thus

far cried in vain for succor. Upon Mexico and Argentina, the most powerful of Spanish-American republics, rests conspicuously the duty of answering the shameful manifesto put forth by the Prime Minister of Spain. The declaration that death or banishment awaits the Cuban revolutionists should be answered by an official recognition of them as belligerents. Let not the Argentine and Mexican Governments imagine that in this Cuban business, any more than in the matter of the Hawaiian republic, President CLEVELAND represents the feelings and the resolves of the American people. When our new Congress meets next December it will force the Executive to speak in the name of humanity, and demand for the Cubans the protection of the law of nations. But neither Mexico nor Argentina should wait for that. They occupy the foremost place among Spanish-American republics; they are the representatives of liberalism in the Spanish-speaking section of this continent; and they must understand that the post of honor carries with it a grave responsibility.

### Another American Duchess

By marrying Miss VANDERBILT the young Duke of MARLBOROUGH will get the money he needs to maintain a state corresponding to his rank. By becoming his wife Miss VANDERBILT will gain the distinction of admittance to the "Almanach de Gotha," where only the very cream of the European aristocracy are enrolled. Apart from his title, the young man, we

are told, has qualities, abilities, and a personality which of themselves alone might well attract to him feminine regard and confidence; and independently of her rich material dowry, Miss VANDERBILT is a girl endowed by nature with gifts and graces which make fortunate the man who wins her for a wife; but the marriage will be looked upon by the public and actually it will be an alliance made primarily for the attainment of ends which on neither side are purely romantic. If he were not a British Duke and she were not one of the great heiresses of the world, their betrothal would not have occurred. The form of its announcement and the particulars published concerning it suggest the royal matrimonial alliances arranged for reasons of State by diplomatic negotiation. To horrow the terms of our politics the candidates for matrimony put themselves in the hands of their friends to settle the preliminaries and adjust the considerations; and not until these had been fixed and | too closely assimilated with the land of their | much difference which. formulated was the treaty of marriage completed and confirmed.

To some extent and in some degree there s usually and properly, if not necessarily, such a discussion when marriages are meditated. The young people must have something to live on besides romance. Parents naturally are anxious for the material welfare of their children, and ambitious for their advancement. They want their

daughters to "marry well," as the saying is. They want them to obtain both substantial and sentimental advantages in marriage, more especially the substantial, perhaps, as being conducive to the other. They want them to get up in the world, or at least not to decline in the social scale by reason of their marriage. In all circles of society the social gain or loss incolved in matrimony is seriously considered by the older heads. The young people may think of nothing beyond the gratification of their romantic impulses, but the elders look upon marriage as an alliance whose probable practical outcome requires careful attention. The law also guards marriage and the material interests in it, and even the Church pays heed to them in its ceremony of marriage. The matrimonial union concerns not only the pair themselves, but also the two families allied by it, and the interest of all society, of which it is the foundation, is deeply involved in it.

The young Duke of MARLBOROUGH has inherited a great and illustrious title dating back nearly two centuries, but both it and his ducal palace of Blenheim, of unsurpassed stateliness, require for their sufficient maintenance an amount of solid wealth which he has not inherited. Miss VANDERBILT has the needful supply of money. It comes from the vast fortune heaped up by the genius of Commodore VANDERBILT, her great-grandfather, and about fifty years ago. The distinction which she has, apart from the intrinsic and priceless distinction of her gracious womanhood, is due wholly to that wealth. By will gain the rarer distinction which belongs to an English Duchess, and her dowry, greater than that of a Queen, will enable him to support the magnificence without which his title can have little impressiveness for either her or himself. At the bottom, it is the money that tells. The money is necessary to give a fitting setting for the decoration. With a plenty of money to keep up his outward state, an English Duke is regarded as having the most enviable place in all the European aristocracy; but lacking the wealth, the chief practical value of his title, outside of his probably short-lived political privilege as a peer, is that it attracts fortune, as in this case. It can give a lustre which wealth in itself may lack, and it afof wealth only obtainable by such means.

It was natural, therefore, that this young lady and her parents should have been dazzied by the prospect of such an alliance. It The island of Cuba is their mother country. offered to her a career of the distinction for It was from Santiago de Cuba that the ex- a woman corresponding to the fame for them blindly, and thus they may have been

life, and in the effort to obtain which soldiers risk their liver in battle. The vaulting feminine ambition of the circle in which Miss VANDERBILT moves is for social eminence; and undoubtedly, according to its standards, she will get near the top by becoming an English Duchess, and carrying with her a more than princely dowry. She is distinguished now for her for tune. She will be distinguished then by a title which may be worn by many more women than possess the wealth she has in hand and in prospect, but is still rare; and it is not wonderful that she wants the gewgaw. Besides, she has the right to suit herself and her parents in her marriage without consulting public opinion. Probably most disengaged girls would be disposed to look rather favorably on a Duke, more especially if he was a nice young fellow. But, of course, she will make no real social advance by her marriage. She rather steps down, for here as an American citizen there is none above her, but there as an English subject she will have to submit to precedence.

The young Duke of MARLBOROUGH is a wholly lucky fellow. He will get both a lovely American bride and a colossal American fortune to build up and sustain his ducal dignity, and to rescue his house from the disrepute, and repair the waste caused by past vice and prodigality.

## An American Worthy of the Flag.

It is difficult for an observant stranger to pass even a short time in Great Britain without becoming aware of a distinctively characteristic trait in the inhabitants; and it is impossible for any one who has lived a number of years there, not to be absolutely convinced of its dominance. The Englishman, in his cold, undemonstrative fashion. is intensely patriotic; in his heart of hearts he firmly believes that in the scheme of creation he was formed out of a special clay, while the remainder of human beings have been moulded from a much inferior material. He is equally sure that no effort of grace can ever raise the alien to his own level; but while he is piously grateful for this dispensation of Providence, he recognizes and appreciates the right of the outsider to maintain an exalted opinion of his own country and nationality; he respects him for it even when he endeavors to prove it erroneous; nay, more, should his arguments successfully establish a recognition of his own superiority, he immediately ceases to entertain regard and toleration for the too easily persuaded stranger. This thoroughly English, and so far honorable peculiarity is one of the reasons, apart from his merits as a literary celebrity, why BRET HARTE is extremely popular in England, and has lways been so.

Before he took up his residence in Lonon, his genius and originality had won him admirers, but when he gave them the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the man, independently, as it were, of the author, they promptly ascertained that no more uncompromising American had ever set foot among them. Time has not dulled HARTE's instinctive affection for the land of his birth, for its institutions, its climate, its natural beauties, and, above all, the character and moral attributes of its inhabitants. Even his association with the most aristocratic representatives of London society has been impotent to modify his views, or to win him over to less independent professions. He is as single-minded to-day as he was when he first landed on British soil. A general favorite in the most diverse circles, social, literary, scientific, artistic, or military, his strong primitive nature and his positive individuality have remained intact. Always polite and gentle, neither seeking nor evading controversy, he is steadfastly unchangeable in his political and patriotic beliefs. He has frequently been heard to express himself frankly on the vexed question of Anglo-American marriages, severely satirizing those of his fair compatriots who, dazadoption, and apparently forgotten their own country. To such he has not hesitated

to apply the term of "apostates." BRET HARTE has retained in his maturity the complete simplicity of manner which, coupled with extreme refinement of thought and speech, so deeply impressed those he met on his first arrival in England. Nor is it inconsistent with the distinct personality revealed in his writings, however dissimilar the man of the world must necessarily be to the creator of stirring romances, which frequently are but the records of personal experience. Yet it has been several times remarked that the appearance of BRET HARTE does not coincide with the preconceived expectations of his readers. They had formed a vague, intangible idea of a wild, reckless Californian, impatient of social trammels, whose life among the Argonauts must have fashioned him after a type differing widely from the reality These idealists were partly disappointed, partly relieved, when their American visitor turned out to be a quiet, low-voiced, easy-mannered, polished gentleman, who smilingly confessed that precisely because he had roughed it a good deal in his youth he was inclined to enjoy the comforts and avail himself of the facilities of an older civilization, when placed within his reach. He also gently intimated that days on the top of a stage coach or on the back of a mustang, and nights spent at poker, would not materially assist in the writing of the stories which are never produced fast enough to meet the demand.

BRET HARTE has persistently declined to be interviewed, and as the name of the professional reporters is legion, we dare say his refusal to receive them may have made him some enemies. But when, in a moment of good nature, he yielded to pressing solicitations and allowed himself to be questioned. whose beginnings were made by him the consequences were on the whole to his disadvantage. From that moment the door has been opened to a flood of apocryphal statements of various length and importance, sometimes entirely false, sometimes marrying the Duke of MARLBOROUGH she tinged with a dangerous verisimilitude; often grotesque, occasionally malicious, but one and all purporting to be derived from unquestionable sources. Thus the American humorist has been represented as sinking into the slough of sybaritic idleness; as working five hours before breakfast and reruiting by violent pedestrian exercise; he changed his clothes six times a day; he neglected his personal appearance; he had taken a big mansion in Norfolk and entertained on a large scale; he had hid himself n a small cottage in the suburbs; he filled waste paper baskets with torn notes of invitation; he wrote sheets and sheets of copy;" society women booked him months ahead to secure his presence at their receptions; he made thousands of pounds a year; he had ceased to write at all; he had become quite English, you know," and had formally abjured America.

> Singularly enough, many of BRET HARTE'S ountrymen in London did not take the tronble to verify these statements; they accepted

together with the account of the last debut | tion unless the Good Government Club men, of a brilliant New York belle in London, or the detailed description of some million-

nice's featient. When this mass of silly gossip is sifted, the bare and simple truth remains that BRET HARTE leads a quiet, dignified, useful existence; that he goes into society less than any other conspicuous American living in London; that he never threw over the humblest of his acquaintances for the highest or richest; that he is ever ready to oblige or assist a compatriot: that he faithfully and perseveringly devotes a portion of each day to his profession; and that he often has not known how his health and strength would enable him to meet the many engagements thrust upon him by publishers and editors.

It has been said that BRET HARTE's stories fetch bigger prices in the market than any similar form of literature of the present day. This is perhaps correct, but he does not consider himself justified on that account in relaxing his labors. He has obligations in America, and this claim upon him forms at once the motive and the reason of his prolonged stay in England, in spite of the inclination and desire so strong in his heart to revisit his native land.

BRET HARTE has more than once been asked to lecture in England on English customs and English society, but he has always demurred. He is too grateful for the welcome tendered to him to risk repaying it with the apparent discourtesy of censure he is too honest and frank to give indiscriminate praise or to lay himself open to the reproach of flattery. Some day he may be persuaded to give the world the result of close, keen, and impartial observation; and we dare say he will do so in the spirit of conscientiousness and sincerity so characteristic

of all his writings. When the day comes at last on which BRET HARTE, after a long period of fruitful labors, realizes his ardent wish of revisiting America; when New York and San Francisco hail his return, and the whole nation opens its arms to its long absent and distinguished son, the friends he has made in the old country will not forget him; and we are sure he will remember how they have cheered the time of his self-imposed exile, and how honestly patriotic Englishmen can care for a truly patriotic American.

No Malingering! There are sundry indications of faltering among the confederated, affiliated, consolidated, and hibernated Good Government men. There are visible evidences of disintegration in the mammoth movement for non-partisanship in the affairs of this municipality. From present appearances there is an evident unwillingness on the part of these reformers to stand up and be counted. Instead of being, so to speak, up and doing, as is the first duty of reformers, these Goo Goos, as their scornful critics call them, show a manifest disposition to lie down and let the band play on.

The first overt indication of their collaps in zeal was shown at the recent "grand rally" of the clubs at Ulmer Park, where, on the coldest hour of the coldest day of the cold spell, they shuddered and shivered on the beach of Gravesend and listened to speeches by Theodone Roosevelt and JOHN BOLIVAR LEAVITT, neither of whom, however, explained why the attendance at 'the rally," fifteen orators, a reception committee of nine, five waiters, a Brooklyn policeman, three musicians, two small boys, and two or three private reformers, should be so small

Next, despite the positive and explicit declaration in the Goo Goo platform that the political regeneration of this city could only be achieved by eschewing national issues and keeping apart and separate from the politicians, these backsliding wretched Goo Goos forsook their principles and their pledges for a ride on a buffet car to the Syracuse Convention; and thus R. W. G. WELLING, A. P. STICKNEY, and P. TUCKER zled by the lustre of lordly alliances, have are there, or were there, it doesn't make

Further, we now have LUDWIG FURCHTSAM THOMA of Good Government Club N, who comes forward with a disquieting bulletin. Herr THOMA has written in Mr. P. TUCKER'S absence at a political convention a letter to TUCKER which avers that the members of Club N can "no longer close their eyes to the fact that their views differ from those entertained" by the other Ulmer Park statesmen and reformers. What the mem bers of Club N particularly object to is what THOMA describes as "the institution of agents provocateurs, which forcibly reminds us of the worst features of Napoleonic misrule." There shall be no Napoleonic misrule for Affiliated Good Government Club N. the President of which, in true reform style, has secured an office from the administration of Mayor STRONG, the office of Police Court Clerk, and has been lukewarm in the cause of reform since he received his first month's salary. Good Government Club N is vigorously and bitterly opposed to the vacillating course of other affiliated reformers on the subject of free beer, and it demands "an unconditional repeal of the puritanical features of the Sunday law forthwith." "We repudiate," Reformer THOMA declares, "any compro mise with pietists and hypocrites."

All this spasmodic announcement of pro found dissent with the existing Sunday laws, lends some color to the claim, so often made, that the most lofty, patriotic, impressive, disinterested, and self-consecratory purposes of many German-American reformers stop short at the appearance of a stein of beer; and that they are in favor of radical, thorough, sweeping reform only to the point where the keg is tapped and the bung removed. Beyond that point, or in default of getting free beer, these reformers are prepared to ostentatiously ally themselves with what the discoverer, abettor, and part accessory of DAMSEN, Herr Os-WALD OTTENDORFER, now on the high seas homeward bound, has described as "the corrupt element in politics."

Is the Good Government Club movement going to pieces? Are the hated politicians to have a free field this year? Is all hope of a straightout, anti-machine, non-partisan Goo Goo ticket to be dashed to the ground by the cowardice of a few weak-kneed re formers? Has the cold wind which blew over Ulmer Park on the occasion of the recent grand rally, chilled the zeal of all the Mugwumps ! We say to these malingering Good Government Club men, that this faltering will not do. They must report for muster. They must take their places in the vanguard of the reform column, and if THOMA, the color bearer, or PECKHAM, the trumpeter, or WELLING, the gallant charger, fall by the wayside protesting, then substitutes must be found for them, a reformer without an office for THOMA and HORK-BLOWER, for PECKHAM and RAABE, the barber jailer, a statesman now out of a job; for WELLING, who has never faltered in his advocacy of that sort of reform of which RAABE is the natural product.

What gayety, what instruction, what interest, what enlightenment, and what jopedition under Courts sailed; and it was which men strive most carnestly in public reproduced in some American newspapers cosity can there be in this year's local elec-

affiliated, confederated, concentrated, and combined, adhere steadfastly to their positive determination to run a straight ticket ! How otherwise can they be counted? How otherwise can shafts of terror be struck into the hearts of the politicians, who now allege that the sombre census of Good Government Club men at the Ulmer Park rally, two weeks ago, was an authentic and trustworthy enumeration? The pres ent political situation cannot be cleared of uncertainty until the Goo Goos get the word to advance.

### Ireland's Chicago Convention.

The Convention of Irish-American societies at Chicago will not do anything in vio lation of the laws of the United States. They desire the liberation of Ireland from English domination. It is their nurpose to devise ways and means for the promotion of this object.

The Irish people were disappointed last year in the Liberal Government, which was powerless before the House of Lords. They can look for nothing from the Conservative Government other than a policy of menace and cajolery.

The prospects for Irish home rule do not seem to be encouraging at this time. It is the duty of the Chicago Convention

to take account of the situation. Any deciston reached there will have powerful influence upon all the branches of

the Home Rule party in Ireland. We are assured that the Chicago Conven tion will favor a policy of pluck, pertinacity and promise; and will demand that the Irish Home Rule members of the House of Commons shall stand together in every crisis that may occur during the existence of the Salisbury Government. There may be opportunities for Ireland while the Conservative Ministry is in power.

We observe that the new America Cup challenge has started our British contempora-ries into renewed extravagance of unfriendly criticism of the course off Sandy Hook. The Daily Graphic goes so far as to demand a clearer course in the name of "the self-respect of British yachtsmen." If the self-respect of British yachtsmen demands a clearer course In yacht races than they have had over here it is certain that they won't sail another race in English waters, where the amounts of checks and twists put upon the winds by ships of commerce, not to mention adjacent headlands, is about ten times that which is over encountered in our portion of the Atlantic. One great requisite for the restoration of international yachting to its centre of rightful interest is that the English critics and their impulsive sympathizers in this country should come to their senses as to he proper place among its kind of the New York course.

CONRAD MIZER, a tailor, of Cleveland, O. submits to THE SUN the results of many years study of the wool question, with the plain assertion that "wool on the free list is right," and he urges THE SUN, as a Democratic paper, to agree. Mr. Mizer's letter does not lack in ability of inderstanding, or in clearness of statement; but he fails to appreciate the fact that all his arguments in reference to the advantages over oreign competitors which free wool may bring o our mill owners or workmen are mere idle talk when confronted with the rule on the subject still standing in the name of the Democratic party. Mr. MIZER, in his calculations on the wool business, has not read this plank, adopted by the last National Democratic Convention: "We hold it to be beyond the constitutional power of Congress to levy and collect customs duties except

or revenue only." That plank puts Mr. Mizza's reasoning out aide of any genuine Democratic consideration. It shut the door forever upon the interminable sues over special methods for adjusting the

tariff to American advantage, upon the vexng and disputable statistics of business and wages under protection or free trade, and ipon all purely theoretical speculation on the subject, and it affirms as an indisputable onstitutional principle that the tariff shall be for "revenue only." The tariff must be withdiscrimination, and fall upon all articles alike, upon wool as well as upon sugar, or iron, nds, or champagne.

Mr. MIZER has to leave honest Democratic politics when he talks of free wool.

Within a few hours' sail from the shores of the United States a European army is waging war upon an American people. From places our flag one could almost smell the Spanish powder, hear the Spanish cannon, and see the royalist forces that fight for the maintenance of foreign power in Cuba. It is time or Spain to take her departure from a country which lies so near our own.

In case the 10,000 Confederate veteran living here appear in public parade, the sight will surely be an interesting one. The spectators will see many citizens on the march of whom they have often heard. They will see men who hold high office under the municisality, and also Judges, lawyers, social leaders, Wall street speculators, Broadway merchants reachers, and plenty of men who, after casting off the gray, came here in pursuit of fortune and found it. If the parade comes off, we shall print the names of some of these Confederate reterans living here, and we feel certain that many New Yorkers will be surprised while reading them. It is not all the residents of the city who know how large a number of Confed erate veterans have won success here, or have any comprehension of their pride in their wa record. The Confederate veterans among us are passing away, and only a small proportion of the 10,000 of them living here will be alive ten years hence. The parade should not be costponed too long.

It would be fitting to hold a mass meeting co express American sympathy for Free Cuba. We believe that the best of our public speakers would be happy to address such a meeting. Perhaps it would be well for Tammany, the most powerful political organization in New York, to take the lead in this matter, Before Generalissimo MARTINEZ CAMPOS can

execute the terms of the monstrous manifesto recently sent to him from Madrid, he ought to be made aware that the eyes of the American people are upon him. The meetings of the patriotic Cubans here are limited by the number of these patriots among

us, and might well be supplemented by an

American demonstration, the news of which

ould be heard and heeded from Havana to Washington.

President Cieveland and the Louisiana Sugar Planters. From the Timer Democrat

Gen. Dudley Avery has just returned from Buzzard's Bay, where he had the pleasure of seeing Presiden Cieveland, and in a langthened conversation which the Louisianian had with the Chief Executive th question of the sugar bounty was the chief subject of

The President expressed great concern over the attuation, and told Gen. Avery that he considered the bounty was a binding obligation of the Government, and that the planters were entitled to the money. He further said that he would do everything he stently with the obligations of his office, to see that the money should be paid.

The Sea Scrpent. To rug Entroy of The Sex-Sec: For my part I be-lieve in the sea scripent, and I think that anyhody that doesn't is narrow minded. We have whales seventy eighty, and more feet long why shouldn't we have

sea acrpents !

Summers over

Let it snow.

Burrah for Jackson!

Hot wave past

WOOLAND WORSTED MANUFACTURE. Statement as to the Effect of the Wilson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: No doubt your attention will have been called to an artile in the Dry Goods Economist for Sept. 21, 1805, for last week, page 12, subject, " More Study Needed." Will you please permit me to remark that there is more truth needed and ex-pected from the Dry Gonds Economist than contained in the article in question. The Dry Goods Economist knows full well and better that our domestic wool and worsted manufacturers of men's wear goods and ladies' dress goods are in a most deplorable condition, such conditions having been brought about by the action of the Wilson Tariff bill. Some mills I know are working full time, but the profits are all; not a cent has been made, or next to nothing anyhow. The Dry Goods Economist says "It is impos-

competition, seeing that we have free raw material." The facts are that free raw wool is of no earthly benefit to our domestic manufacturers the goods already mentioned under the action of the present Wilson Tariff bill, and no one in New York knows this fact better than the Dry Goods Economist people, and if they don't know they ought to know.

sible to see why the American manufacturer

cannot make himself invulnerable to foreign

We all remember that great things were pre-dicted in 1888 and 1892 if we had free raw materials, and especially free raw wool; that our domestic manufacturer would be enabled to compete successfully in the markets of all the world and be able at the same time to have full control of our own markets. What bosh, what rot, and what nonsense all these fine promises have turned out to be, and furthermore the foreign manufacturers have to-day full control of the foreign markets of the world for men's wear and ladies' dress goods in woollens and worsteds; and, judging by the stupendous and ever increasing imports of these goods into this couptry, the foreign manufacturer will not be so very long before he is in full control of our donestle market. Let the Dry Goods Economist speak the truth. EPHRAIM RIGG.

GERMANTOWN, Philadelphia.

### A Grievance of a Commuter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you favor your readers, many of whom doubtless like myself would like to know if a railroad corporation has law on its side when conictors refuse one-half of an excursion ticket between two towns. "A and B." simply because

between two towns, "A and B," simply because
the face of the ticket reads "from B to A."
Two trips have been raid for, and it cannot
make a particle of difference to the corporation
whether the purchaser travels from east to
west, or from west to cast.
The case in point is the Erie Raijroad, between
New York and Paterson. The Newark branch
of the Erie runs through one set of towns and
the main branch through another.
Residents often go by one route and return by
the other, so to get back again by the first route
compels them to retain their pockets. Now,
to my mind the refusal to accept that half on
the westward trip simply robs the passenger of
its price and no redress or reimbursement.
Kindly inform us whether the question has
ever been legally decided or not, and oblige

JEROME HOPKINS.

STEINWAY HALL, Sept. 23.

The Neglect in Van Cortlandt Park. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Knowing the in terest you take in the welfare of the parks, would ask that you kindly call the attention of the Commission ers to the fact that they are evidently in ignorance to the provision in the "New Parks" act concerning

the old Van Cortlandt mansion That act was to the effect that the mansion should be preserved as an historical relic and as a museum for Revolutionary relies pertaining to the vicinity, o for use to the department as would not interfere with

Such signs as are placed around the mansion and on the trees about it reading "Soda Water," "Cigars and Cigarettes," "Lee Cream," &c., are, to say the least, vandalism, and were not tolerated by the former Tammany Commissioners, and it is about time the reformed "department saw the error of their ways Yours truly.

# Will Furnish Newspapers on Its Trains,

From the Washington Post, Cuicago, Sept. 21.—Commencing next Thursday, he Chicago Great Western will introduce on its imited trains between Chicago, and Minneapolis and St. Paul something of a novelty in the shape of free papers and periodicals for the passengers. The road has never heretofore allowed news agents and peanut boys on its trains, and the present move will, they think, do away with all desire of the passengers for

their presence.
Copies of six daily papers, three illustrated week lies, and eight monthly magazines, will be placed at the disposal of the passengers, and they will be permitted to retain the papers if they desire to do so. No charge will be made for any of the publications, and they will be furnished by the porter to any passenger upon application.

# Woman Lawyer Wins a Divorce Case,

From the Chicago Tribune. CINCUNATI, O., Sept. 19.-Attorney Nellie G. Robin son tried her first divorce case and got a decree in half an hour to-day. This is the first time a divorce case has been tried in Culo by a woman lawyer. The plaintiff was Cors Marshall whose husband ormerly a waiter at the Queen City Club, was shown o be a brutal man. The decree was allowed for crusity and abandonment.

The courts have refused to hear divorce cases during vacation, and Judge Wilson refused to hear this one, but referred Miss Robinson to Judge Sayler, the bachelor. She made such an eloquent plea that he came right out to the bench and told her to go shead.

# The Olney Boom.

From the Springfield Republican.
d more has President Cleveland come t rely upon the clear, calm, statesmanlike judgment of Richard Olney of Massachusetts. He is resourceful strong, fearless, patriotic. With more of culture, he has no less force than the President. In the emergen cies of this second term of Cleveland Mr. Olney has blazed the way in conspicuous instances. Who could better take up the Cleveland politics, one and all, than the man most trusted by the President?

# A Plapper Party.

From the Boston Evening Transcript NEWPORT, Sept. 21.-While the Fred Vanderbilt were entertaining the Valkyrie's owner at Rough Point, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, at Marbie House, gave a flapper party (that is, a party where the young one learn to flap their wings), where the Defender's vic-tory was the theme of the entertainment, as musi-cians say. The crowning point was when the ices appeared, in the shape of yachts, with "Defender across the mainsail of each.

#### Is This a Fair Description of Cincinnati Beauty !

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Enfektrbockers and bloomers are prudery itself when compared with some ball and reception con-tumes, over the upper marrin of which disgusted eyes have rested on an army of scrawny, bony backs and besoms, disguised from their original and natural aspect only by the marring marks of ineffectual cos-meter. when compared with some ball and reception cos

#### The Possionate Platt to His Fassets. Come live with me and be my love.

and we will all the profits prove, That leaders of the G. O. P. Can draw from perfect harmony And we will sit upon the chaps

Who think they dominate the snaps And sit upon them p. d. hard. in token of our great regard. And I will make thee beds of roses.

And a thousand fragrant posies; i mbroidered all with leaves of myrtle; A gown made of the finest won th from our pretty lambs we'll pull:

soft a appera fitted for the cold. With buckles of the purest gold. And I will never let my tongue Say aught against thee in Chemung And all I've said against thee, I

Retract, if thou wilt pass it by And I will take the speech was spoke At suratoga as a joice.

And if my promise may thee move,
Come live with me and being love.

The Tom Platt growd shall sing and dance If that thy pleasure will subance: If these delights thy mind may move, Then live with one and be my love.

Scribner's Magazine for October affords good choice of good reading. Mr. Bunner, Mr. George Meredith, Lloyd Osbourne, Judge Robert Grant. President Androws, Prof. Shaler, and Mr. Ge imalley, are the bost known writers represented: and he must be hard to please who cannot find something enjoyable in their contributions and in those of their ess well-known fellow contributors.

MORE CANADIAN POETRY. This Villatie Bard Woos the Domest Muse-A Bival of Bloodgood Cutter

The Gazette Publishing Company of Park Hill, Ontario, has brought out "A Collection of Rhymes, &c.," by John Blair. The laborer verse is just as worthy of his hire as be of the horny hand, so that it is a manifest injustice coaward the guerdon of fame to McIntyre of Inversoll and yet deny it to Blair of Jordan Blair's verses will be read, as Samuel Roger said of Southey's "Medoc," when Homer and

Virgil are forgotten.

John Blair was born in the little village of Jordan, in the province of Ontario, Canada There is little to tell of his early history. No anecdote of precociousness has come down to us: no early invocation to the muse in off-hand rhymes such as they say Voltaire delivered in his cradle; no Latin verses at six; no vision or dream of future greatness; in fact, hope of the fine things that are commonly related of the (often) unpoetical infancy of great poets. There is something almost pathetic in the way the passing age lets slip by, without commen the early days of its great men. Not so much as a hint of the difficulty attending the for step or the first tooth do we find to record of Plair. And, on the whole, it is not to be great

step or the first tooth do we find to record of Blair. And, on the whole, it is not to be greatly lamented. No outward life could equal the spiritual elevation of these poems. But while the recorded facts are meagre, we are not wholly without materials for a history of this period of his existence. We are told that he was good, tempered as a child, gay in speech, "turning to mirth all things of earth as only childhead can," and becoming in good time, as we shall presently see, the unconscious object of the same emotion.

Passing over the period of adolescence, we find Blair in early manhood a member of the antient and honorable guild which upholds the profession of Adam, or, in homelier phrase, a farmer, a tiller of the soil. Of late years, when not exaged in rhyming, he has served his village in the capacity of station master. To-day he is sixty, of homely, pensive visage, quiet, almost demure: "living plainly and lying hard; a man, finally, of strong domestic instincts." What first prompted him to storm Parasasus with only a garden spade for a supporting staff, the prologue does not say, nor will the most assidious examination of his work reveal.

Much could be said, but little need be, of the particular excellencies of Blair's style. In his language there is flexibility combined with force. If there is any fault it is that here and there the vehicle of thought bends almost to the breaking point under the weight of an overloaded sense.

Let us peep into the book and allow the extracts to speak for themselves. "The Collec-

loaded sense.

Let us peep into the book and allow the extracts to speak for themselves. "The Collection of Rhymes," &c., is dedicated "to all who honor honest endeavor; to lovers of freedom who are not afraid to work with a little taken nor ashamed of the smallest worth, and to those who would rather brave adverse criticism than bury a good intention." A little further on he says: "I do not know that I am prouded my writings overmuch, but I have an affection for most of them, and many of my more earness thoughts are therein contained." Again:

If, after searching, all unite
And say there's nothing in it right,
Cast it away and call it trash;
Meat must be cooked to make good hash.

Copying at random from the little volume, which, it must be owned, is modest enough is appearance, we find AN ODE. Hall, thou beautiful Christmas morn.
Momentous day when Christ was born.
Accept our thanks for day so nice
and such a splendid pond of ice. And, Lord, while we do this day skate, Do Thou assist my humble mate: While he is doing his best to learn, Keep him, we pray, from every harm,

If he should fall, please help him rise; May oft his mind be in the skies. If thoughts which come are over sweet, May they not cause him lose his feet. One verse from "Our Grocery Store" speaks rolumes for the simplicity of style and delicacy of the whole effort:

The store is full of plenty stuff
With the different styles:
But wait, you now will hear a puff,
For here comes Alson Miles.
Jinks he's chewing tobacco, too.
Look out for a julcy floor.

Blair is never a downright cynic, but occasionally we find him railing out against the world "in good set terms." This tendency of his mind is apily illustrated in the following selection:

The bravest soldiers are but fools, Made by ambilious nations tools. Tis hard, yet truth I cannot smother. Would wise men murger one another The greatest statesmen (much the same) Are really only great in name, if they to higher dights ascend. The fools, they cannot comprehend.

Philosophers are fools, and few That take a philosophic view Can understand the things they teach The moral is beyond their reach.

When into the married state you glide With him who claims you as his bride, And loves you strong and well as such. Be generous—do not expect too much

Disparaging the eternal love of letters which has its fruit in an aristocracy of education he

Sometimes it burts the dignity of educated men.
If those who have not studied books dare take in They may be right, but I contend that nature has her

And that is where I love to learn—her studies I enjoy, If college learning makes the man, then I'm contents Iknov some learned professionals delight to publish When I attempt to show my verse they sneer and
twist their mose.
But there are only few of these, and them we some For all their study I believe they are ignorant yet.

Occasionally his soaring muse is brought to earth. Whence ensues a series of reflective philosophical poems. They are often instruc-tive, and sometimes are built on the founda-tions of things. Both qualities are combined in this: FROM A DIARY, 1876.

FROM A DIARY, 1876.

Building a chicken coop today,
And though it may not well repay
Twill answer to amuse,
Speculation is not my forte.
One has to pay for what of sport
He may at old times choose.
Though my other wants may thicken,
I'll go now for raising chicken,
And never count the cost.
Those searching all their lives for gold
Will find that pleasures are not sold.
For life is tempest tossed.

He has written the names of the English poets on the monument of fame in letters of perdura-ble toughness. From a wealth of such com-mendatory verses are culled the following sug-

For him an humble grave was made, With naught of pomp was on it laid. Samuel Taylor Colerfidge, poet, Lives to this day and many know it.

He met her in secret, in the depth of night Do not judge hasty; it may be quite right fameal Fitzlam was in love, that is certa No business of ours, so down goes the cur Horace Smith addressed a mummy; One would think he was a dummy. But if the piece is thorough read We find the dummy is not dead.

A. Alexander Watts was one Who took great pride in what he dome And we'll he might, none have denied There's beauty in "Our Own Fireside." iamuel Woodsworth owned the bucket ato als father's well he stuck it:

It hang there until covered with moss. Of historical buckets this is the boss. WHILE AWAY. I am lonely when you leave me.
If it's only for a day,
Absence cannot else but grieve mei
Darling, hurry back, I pray.

I am selfish thus in speaking. Sweet, forgive me when I say, In your absence love is teaking: Darling, hurry back, I pray.

\$2,000,000 Saved in the Pireproof Safe. From the Pittsburgh Dasputch. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The ponderous six-ton staor of the Indiana National Bank money vault, th

only part of the institution left intact by the big fire was slowly swung open this morning after some ham mering and application of wrenches by experts. the inner a de of the door was the clear plate of glass through which was seen the clock work mechanism It was "sweat;" and clouded with dampness. an there were traces of rust about the steel edges of the

The interior of the vault and contents were found intact. The vanis contains about \$2,000,000, of which \$900,000 is in gold.

#### To Reform Criminals by Hypnotism. From the Chicago Tribune.

HALT LAKE CITY, Utab. Sept. 18.—A series of exper-ments was begun in the Territorial Reform School le day at Orden by Dr. A. D. Monce, a local hypotist looking to the cure of kleptomanta and kindred men-tal conditions of children by hypnotiam. He claims the suggestions given in hypnotic sleep will overcome criminal tendencies.

Dynamitte, Mather. From the Boston Globe.

The real dynamic personality in New York Republicanism is Theodore Housevell. You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of D. A Jayne's Expectorant, an old and popular medicine or sore times and throats, and the best of all course smedica. Jds.